Capsule Summary
BA-2740
Burns House
18404 Graystone Road
Baltimore County
ca. 1842
Private

The Burns family erected the stone dwelling at 18404 Graystone Road circa 1842. The Burns family retained ownership of the tract for over 130 years, when it was sold in 1972. After a period of severe disrepair, the property was sold in 1998 to the Spencers, who restored it. The Burns House is one of three Burns' family houses on Graystone Road, between the 19th century towns of Wiseburg and White Hall, near the Pennsylvania line. It is constructed of stone, retains its vernacular form and stands as an example of a rural agricultural farmhouse.

The three-bay wide vernacular dwelling is three-and-a-half stories in height. As originally constructed, the randomly coursed fieldstone building's fenestration included two entry doors, which would have flanked the now added central entry. A central second story balcony also existed over the entry, although this opening has been replaced with a window. Brick jack arches have also replaced existing stone lintels throughout the building. Additionally, all of the openings hold modern 6/6 windows with molded wood surrounds and square-edged wood sills. However, the original façade, facing south, has been reoriented to the north elevation. A three-story wing with full-width porches, part of which was built on the foundation of an original springhouse, has been added to the east side. A one-story addition has also been added on the east end. The gabled roof and newly added dormers have been clad in standing seam metal. The roof is accented with a new-boxed wooden cornice. Three interior end brick chimneys exist with corbeled caps. The two located in the main block have been rebuilt, while the third, located in the wing, was added. Extensively altered in the late 1990s, the building's state of deterioration had left only an exterior shell. As much of the original fabric as possible was used in the restoration. At the time of this restoration, the house was clad in scored stucco. The presence of a date stone and the stone quoins suggest that this may not have been original. There is a new garage and the foundation of a bank barn that was destroyed by fire in the mid-1990s.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

1. Name of F	Property	(indicate preferred	name)		
historic	Burns House				
other					
2. Location					
street and number	18404 Greyston	e Road			not for publication
city, town	White Hall				_ vicinity
county	Baltimore Coun	ty			
3. Owner of	Property	(give names and mailing	ng addresses of all owners		
name	Thomas S. and J	udith P. Spencer			
street and number	18404 Greyston	e Road		telephone	410.343.0839
city, town	White Hall		state MD	zip code	21161-9111
city, town  5. Primary L  Contril Contril Deterr Deterr Record	Towson  Ocation of  buting Resource in buting Resource in nined Eligible for the nined Ineligible for ded by HABS/HAE c Structure Report	tax map 17  Additional Dat  National Register District Local Historic District he National Register/Maryl the National Register/Maryl the National Register/Mar ER t or Research Report at Mi	tax parcel 502  and Register yland Register	12700 folio tax I	D number 2300002021
6. Classifica	tion				
Category districtX_building(s)structuresiteobject	Ownership —publicX_privateboth	Current Function agriculturecommerce/tradedefenseX_domesticeducationfunerarygovernmenthealth careindustry	landscaperecreation/culturereligionsocialtransportationwork in progressunknownvacant/not in useother:	previously	

7. Description	Ĭ	Inventory No. BA-2740
Condition		
excellent good	deteriorated ruins	
fair	X altered	

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed circa 1842, the three-bay wide vernacular dwelling at 18404 Graystone Road is three-and-a-half stories in height. As originally constructed, the randomly coursed fieldstone building's fenestration included two entry doors, which would have flanked the now added central entry. A central second story balcony also existed over the entry, although this opening has been replaced with a window. Brick jack arches have also replaced existing stone lintels throughout the building. Additionally, all of the openings hold modern wood 6/6 windows with molded wood surrounds and square-edged wood sills. However, the original façade, facing south, has been reoriented to the north elevation. A three-story wing with full-width porches, part of which was built on the foundation of an original springhouse, has been added to the east side. A one-story addition has also been added on the east end. The gabled roof and newly added dormers have been clad in standing seam metal. The roof is accented with a new-boxed wood cornice. Three interior end brick chimneys exist with corbeled caps. The two located in the main block have been rebuilt, while the third, located in the wing, was added. Extensively altered in the late 1990s, the building's state of deterioration had left only an exterior shell. As much of the original fabric as possible was used in the restoration. At the time of this restoration, the house was clad in scored stucco. The presence of a date stone and the stone quoins suggest that this may not have been original. The house sits on a hill above Graystone Road and is surrounded by rolling hills. There is a new garage and the foundation of a bank barn that was destroyed by fire in the mid-1990s.

#### **EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION**

The original facade, facing south, now functions as the rear elevation of this stone building. The three-and-a-half story elevation, built into the hill, now has a central entry. Ghostlines, that reach approximately five feet in height, reveal the locations of the original one-leaf doors flanking this new entry. These would have led to the basement. Two replacement 6/6 windows with wood surrounds and brick jack arches are located to the outer edges of the ghostlines. The central entry has a wood diagonally patterned inset and has a single-leaf wood door. Symmetrically fenestrated, the second and third stories each have three replacement 6/6 windows with molded surrounds, square-edged sills and brick jack arches. The central second story window replaced the original main door, which had a pedimented fifteen-foot porch by the 1990s. This would have been the original entry, as evidenced by the original interior stair configuration. However, a grander porch may have existed originally. The third story windows are located just under the eaves. Two wood gabled dormers, clad in sheet metal with standing seam metal roofs and wood 6/6 windows have been added.

The east end of the south elevation consists of a three-story six-course American bond brick wing. It was constructed in the late 1990s with full-width wooded porches on each floor, which are inset under the main roofline. The porches are supported by chamfered wood posts with lamb's tongue detailing. The second and third stories have a square post balustrade, beaded board ceilings and tongue-and-groove floors, while the first story is open with a brick floor. The wing addition is side gabled with a standing seam metal roof. The first story has an off-center single-leaf door with nine lights and two panels and two 6/6 windows with molded wood modern surrounds, square sills and jack arches. The second story follows the same fenestration pattern, but the door has a three-light transom. Similarly patterned, the third story of the porch has a solid paneled door with no lights. There is a one-story side-gabled, which is set back. The addition, constructed on parts of an original

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Name Burns House, 18404 Greystone Road, White Hall, Baltimore County Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

springhouse, has a six-course American bond brick façade. There is a 6/6 window with a molded wood modern surround, square sills and jack arch.

The east elevation is composed of the brick wing and a one-story off-center wing. The east foundation of the main addition and the east elevation of the one-story wing are constructed of stone reused after the dismantling of an original springhouse. Brick quoins tie the stone portions to the adjacent elevations. An off-center interior chimney, which is not aligned with the ridgeline of the roof, is a dominant feature of the east elevation. The porch side of the gabled end is clad in beaded weatherboard. The first and second stories each have two 6/6 modern wood windows with molded surrounds, square-edged sills and brick jack arches. The addition has a similar window with a splayed stretcher brick lintel, meant to mimic the larger jack arches. The addition has a molded wood cornice. Originally, there was a date stone inscribed with 1854 located on this elevation of the main block.

The rear elevation, facing north, now functions as the dwelling's primary façade. The elevation consists of the main block, wing and wing addition. As the house was constructed into the hill, the main block is only two-and-a-half stories in height and the wing is two stories. The main block has a slightly off-center entry to the west, with a jack arch, wood surround, and a single leaf wood door with diagonally patterned panels. It is flanked by two 6/6 modern windows with molded surrounds, square-edged wood sills and brick jack arches. The second story has a slightly off-center to the east window and two 6/6 modern windows with molded surrounds, square-edged wood sills and brick jack arches that line up with those on the first story. The windows are located just under the eaves. There are two wood gabled dormers, clad in sheet metal with standing seam metal roofs and 6/6 windows that have been added.

The two-story wing, located to the east is slightly set back from the main block and has a standing seam metal shed roofed porch that aligns with the one-story addition's side gable, forming a continuos roof. Four square wood posts with chamfered edges and lamb's tongue details support the slate decked porch. There is an off center entry with a single-leaf wood twelve-light and single panel wood door. It has a three-light transom, molded wood surround. The elevation is also pierced on the first story by two 6/6 modern windows with molded surrounds, square-edged wood sills and brick jack arches. The second story consists of two wood gabled wall dormers with 6/6 windows and sheet metal roof cladding. The enclosed porch extension addition has a six-course American bond brick wall. It has a centrally located single-leaf wood eight-light and two paneled door with a shed overhang that extends from the main roof. Wood triangular brackets support the overhang.

The west end of the building, built into the hill, retains its original symmetrical configuration, but the windows have all been replaced with molded surrounds, square-edged wood sills and brick jack arches. There is a ground level 6/6 window located on the southern end. There are two similar 6/6 windows on the first and

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second stories. The half story is pierced with two four-light casement windows with wood surrounds and no jack arches.

#### INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The house was merely a shell at the time of the restoration in the late-1990s. Therefore, little of the original interior material remains intact, although the appearance mimics historic interior detailing. The main block retains its original center hall configuration, but the direction of the stair has been altered in order to orient with the change of the primary façade from south to north. The modern stair is a straight-flight open wall stringer with a chamfered square newel post. Off the center hall, the configuration of the rooms has been altered. It appears that the original plan was a center passage with a hall and parlor based on the stair and fireplace locations. However no evidence remains to suggest whether it was a single or double pile configuration.

Throughout the main block, modern wing and addition, the wood baseboards are six-and-a-half inches high with a beaded cap. The windows are inset with eighteen-inch sills, beveled paneled casings and four-inch wide molded square surrounds. The floorboards are of varying width throughout, but the renovated attic story contains the original floors from the attic which are constructed of red oak boards four to eight inches in width. The original chestnut floorboards from the basement were used to create the kitchen cabinets. The kitchen is located in the first floor of the wing and retains the original block, exterior stone wall on the interior. The doorway to the main block from the kitchen, located in this original exterior wall, is twenty-six inches thick. The beveled window insets in the kitchen are detailed with diagonal boards rather than the paneled casings used in the rest of the first floor. There are paneled doors constructed with beaded board throughout the dwelling.

Half of the attic story has been converted to living space. The remaining area, also lit by the dormer additions, retains some of its original fabric. The floors are now the original sub-floors, there are machine cut nails, a false plate, mortise-and-tenon joints, and a mixture of square sash-sawn and half-round, hand-hewn rafters with scribe marks. These construction details support a circa 1842 date.

The basement, partially refinished, also reveals some original material. There are square-notched hand-hewn beams, machine cut nails, a hand-hewn summer beam, and parged stone walls. The finished portion retains a fireplace in its original location, but it has been completely rebuilt.

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#### **OUTBUILDINGS**

There is a non-historic garage to the north of the main block. Constructed in the late 1990s, the one-story, three-bay garage has two double-leaf wood doors with diagonal v-patterned boards and single-leaf eight-light paneled door and jack arches. The garage has a side-gabled standing seam metal roof with wide beaded board eaves. It is constructed of six-course American bond brick with a concrete block interior. The garage is built into the hill and has a vented cupola.

The property also retains the stone foundation remains of the original bank barn. The barn was destroyed by fire in the mid-1990s.

ance			Inventory No. BA-2740
Areas of Significance	Check and j	ustify below	
agriculture archeology X architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation	economics education engineering entertainment/     recreation ethnic heritage exploration/     settlement	health/medicine industry invention landscape archit law literature maritime history military	performing arts philosophy politics/government ecture religion science social history transportation other:
circa 1842, 1854, 19	72, 1998	Architect/Builder	Unknown
ates circa 1842, 1972, 19	98		
National Register		laryland Register	Xnot evaluated
	Areas of Significance  agriculture archeology X architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation  circa 1842, 1854, 19	Areas of Significance  _ agriculture	Areas of Significance agricultureeconomicshealth/medicine industryarcheologyeducationindustryX architectureengineeringinventionartentertainment/landscape architcommercerecreationlawliteraturecommunicationsethnic heritageliteraturecommunity planningexploration/maritime historyconservationsettlementmilitary circa 1842, 1854, 1972, 1998architect/Builder  atescirca 1842, 1972, 1998architect/Builder

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Burns family erected the stone dwelling at 18404 Graystone Road circa 1842. The property is located about a mile from York Road, the major thoroughfare connecting Baltimore to York, Pennsylvania. The Burns family retained ownership of the tract for over 130 years, when it was sold in 1972. After a period of severe disrepair, the property was sold in 1998 to the Spencers, who restored it. The Burns House is one of three Burns' family houses on Graystone Road, between the 19<sup>th</sup> century towns of Wiseburg and White Hall, near the Pennsylvania line. It is constructed of stone, retains its vernacular form and stands as an example of a rural agricultural farmhouse.

#### HISTORY

Although the exact date of construction for the dwelling has not been determined, historic maps, deeds, and stylistic embellishments support a circa 1842 date. Constructed of stone, the central hall plan Burns House was designed in the vernacular form popular in rural farm dwellings throughout Baltimore County. The Burns House stands high on a hill overlooking pastures and the nearby Second Mine Branch of the Gunpowder Falls. The house is surrounded by sloping farmland edged with mature trees and agricultural fields. The 1998 restoration revealed an 1854 date stone in the stucco. It has since been removed, but may have indicated the date the house was clad in scored stucco rather than when it was first constructed, as presently believed. Decorative stone quoins further suggest that the house was probably not originally clad in stucco. Research indicates that John W. Burns owned the property in 1850 as depicted on the 1850 Map of the City and County of Baltimore Maryland by J.C. Sidney. In addition to the archival and physical evidence, it is reported that the house may have been constructed partially from stone that was used in another house that originally sat down the hill from where the Burns house was constructed. The house was demolished prior to 1838 when the Susquehanna Railroad, which extended from Baltimore to the Pennsylvania line, came through the area and the road was moved.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the property, including the main dwelling and agricultural outbuildings, was bequeathed numerous times to members of the Burns family, until 1972 when the family relinquished the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The building is denoted on Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Baltimore County.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> John McGrain, Maryland Historical Trust District Inventory. District 7, addendum.

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Name Burns House, 18404 Greystone Road, White Hall, Baltimore County Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

property and the title was transferred to John and Joann Keil. The Keil family owned the property until 1997. In 1998 the Spencer's purchased the dilapidated house on 2.28 acres and began an extensive restoration. Some of which was conjectural due to a significant loss of the original historic material.

The property on which the Burns House is situated is on the west side of Graystone Road, approximately a mile to the east of York Road in Election District Seven, one of the largest and most populated regions of the county in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Pennsylvania bounds the district to the north. The area historically consisted of rugged hills and valleys, traversed by major transportation corridors, such as the railroad and well maintained country roads<sup>3</sup>. Arable fields, located in the valleys, for plantings of wheat, corn, oats and fruits support the districts. It was known for its dairy production and the breeding of cattle. In addition the waterpower of the Gunpowder Falls and its tributaries supported numerous mills, including the largest paper mills in the state.

The property is located just east of the town of Parkton. Little is known about this small village. Parkton is a 19<sup>th</sup>-century town that is less than thirty miles north of Baltimore City. Situated just west of York Road and the Northern Central Railroad, Parkton was home to 50 inhabitants in 1881 and at that time, was the center of a rich agricultural and trading region. The close proximity of Parkton to York Road and the railroad rendered the area as a center of trade. The cultivation of wheat, corn, oats, fruit, dairy, and the breeding of cattle supported the residents and neighboring towns of White Hall and Wiseburg, set to the south and northwest respectively. Both major stops for the Northern Central Railway, the communities are located less than twenty-five miles north of Baltimore City. In 1881, the village of White Hall was home to approximately 100 people. Located in a prominent dairy farming region, it was one of the principal milk stations along the railway, shipping over 300 gallons of milk daily to Baltimore. On Gunpowder Falls, just above White Hall, was a Manila paper mill owned and operated by A. J. Burke. John Wise, an emigrant from Germany who came to this county about the time of the American Revolution, established the village of Wiseburg. The community thrived on the production of wrapping paper, which was manufactured at William Wise's paper mill. The Northern Central Railway bisected the two villages, both of which were surrounded by rural agricultural farms devoted primarily to dairy production.

Prior to the organization of turnpikes in Baltimore County, many of the county's roads were considered unfit for use. Earlier efforts to incorporate turnpike companies originated from the county government, yet, by the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, efforts to create better roads emanated from the state government's efforts to better serve the growing rural population. This action resulted in the laying of a road from Baltimore, Maryland to York,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> J. Thomas Scharf, History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881), p. 869.

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Pennsylvania that would replace the winding, indirect Old York Road.<sup>4</sup> The privately organized York Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1805. Work on the new road ceased in 1810, when the thirty-five miles of road from Baltimore to the Pennsylvania Line was completed. This route soon became one of the primary north/south corridors in Baltimore County. Taverns in Maryland Line, Wiseburg, Philopolis, and Timonium served travelers along the route.<sup>5</sup> In 1838, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company began construction of a line that would run northward from Baltimore nearly parallel to the York Turnpike.

#### Chain of Title:

??

Josiah Slade Bull to Joseph Pearce Land Records of Baltimore County

Liber 646 Folio 648

December 20, 1842;

Joseph I. Speed, Trustee in the circuit court case of John P. Pearce versus David Lexond, to John Burns and

William B. Burns

Land Records of Baltimore County

Liber TK 329 Folio 77

April 20, 1850:

William B. Burns to John Burns, previously tenants in common

Land Records of Baltimore County

Liber AWB 437 Folio 458

Part 1;

June 2, 1874:

John and Moab Burns, John H. and Eliza Burns to James T. Burns

Land Records of Baltimore County

Liber JB 87 Folio 201

Part 2:

June 2, 1874:

John and Morub Burns, James T. and George H. Burns to John H. Burns

Land Records of Baltimore County

Liber JB 87 Folio 198

Part 3:

June 2, 1874:

John Burns to Henry P. Burns

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Sherry H. Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), p. 172; see also S. B. Clemens and C. E. Clemens, *From Marble Hill to Maryland Line: An Informal History of Northern Baltimore County* (np. C. E. and S. B. Clemens, 1976), p. 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>William Hollifield, *Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County* (Cockeysville, MD: The Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978), p. 51; see also *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), pp. 44-49.

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Land Records of Baltimore County

Liber JB 87 Folio 196

February 1914: Henry P. Burns to Sarah Elizabeth Burns, wife

Will Records of Baltimore County

Liber WJP 17 Folio 311

October 1947: Sarah Elizabeth Burns estate to Clara W. Baumgarten, Ella F. Pearce, Bessie R. Burns, Ada V.

Burns, Walter J. Burns, and Harry A. Burns, her children

Will Records of Baltimore County

Liber 43 Folio 97

May 11, 1972: Bessie R. Burns, personal representative of the Estate of Ada V. Burns, deceased; Clara Elizabeth Manuel

and Harry Robinson Burns, personal representatives of the estate of Mary E. Burns; Bessie R. Burns; Edwin Robert Burns; Harry Robinson Burns, Jr.; Clara Elizabeth Manuel A.K.A. Elizabeth B. Manuel; Pauline M. Burns; Doris B. Gingrich; and Adelaide Pearce Brooks and Edwin J. Wolf, her attorney in fact to John H. Keil,

Jr. and Jo Ann D. Keil, wife

Land Records of Baltimore County

Liber 5364 Folio 37

May 14, 1984: John H. Keil, Jr. A.K.A. John H. Keil and Jo Ann D. Keil to John H. Keil

Land Records of Baltimore County

Liber 6747 Folio 1

July 21, 1997: Janice E. Keil, personal representative of the estate John E. Keil to C.H. Acquisition, LLC

Land Records of Baltimore County

Liber 12301 Folio 403

February 25, 1998: C.H. Aquisition, LLC to Thomas S. Spencer and Judith P. Spencer

Land Records of Baltimore County

Liber 12700 Folio 154

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2740

Clemens, S.B. and C. E. Clemens, From Marble Hill to Maryland Line: An Informal History of Northern Baltimore County. np: C.E. and S. B. Clemens, 1976.

Hollifield, William. Difficulties Made Easy: History of the Turnpikes of Baltimore City and County. Cockeysville, MD: The Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978.

Hopkins, G.M. Atlas of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: 1877.

McGrain, John. Maryland Historical Trust District Inventory. District 7, addendum.

Olson, Sherry H. Baltimore: The Building of an American City (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men. Philadelphia. PA: Louis H. Everts. 1881

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property _	2.28 Acres	_	
Acreage of historical setting	Unknown	======================================	
Quadrangle name	New Freedom	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1842, the Burns House has been associated with the 2.28 acre property known as parcel 502 of grid 11 on map 17 in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

### 11. Form Prepared by

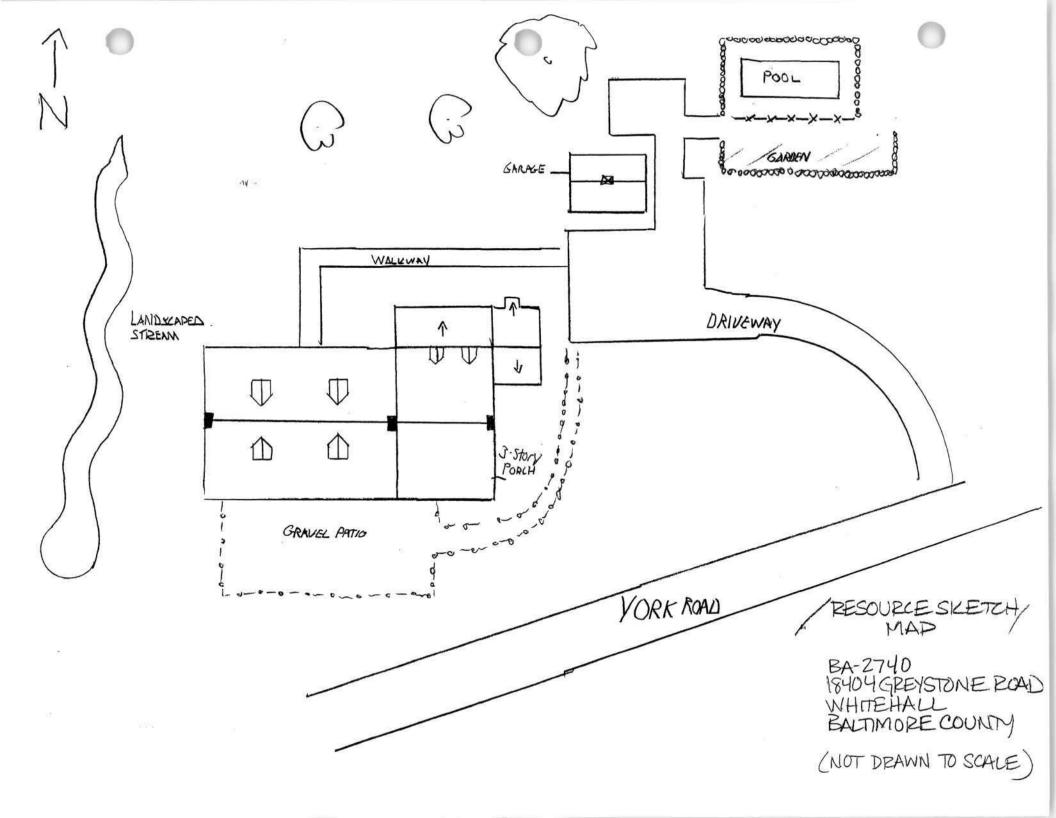
name/title	L. Trieschmann, J. Bunting, and A. McDonald, Architectural Historians				
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	28 January 2001		
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199		
city or town	Washington	state	DC		

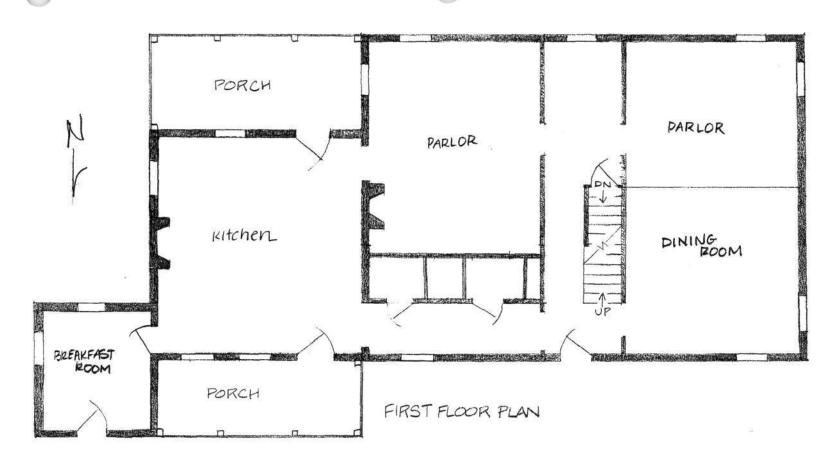
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust DHCD/DHCP 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023 410-514-7600



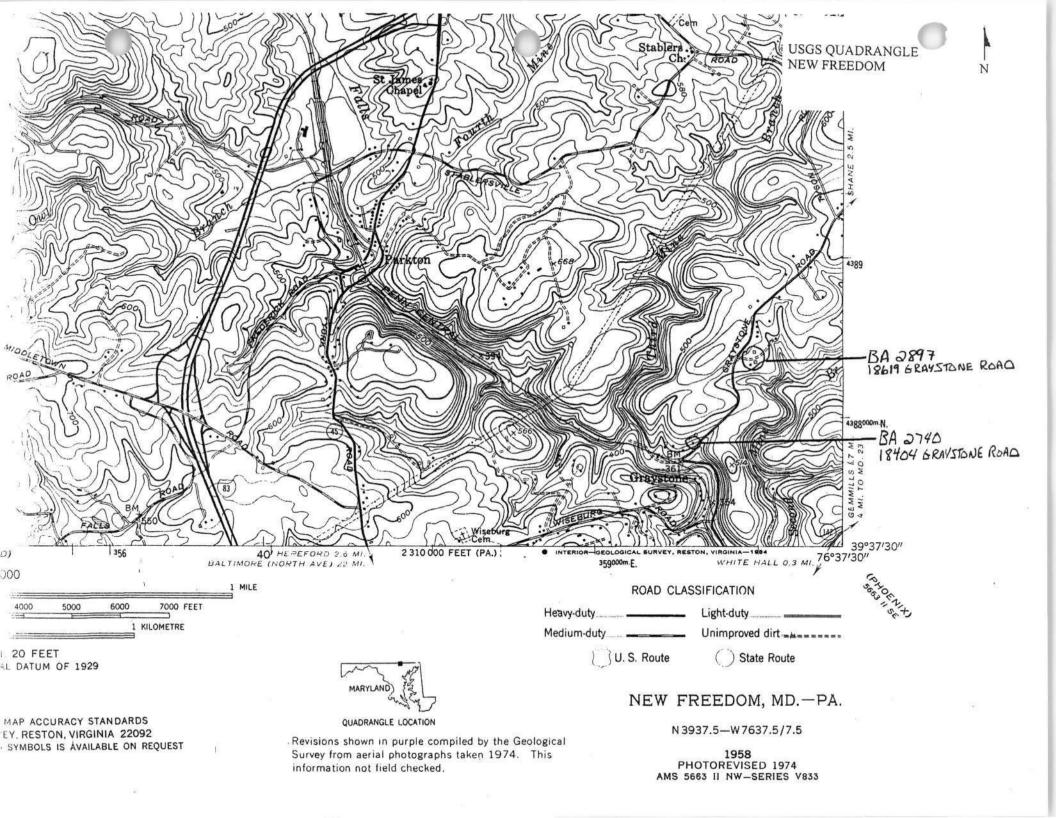


BA # 2740

/ PESOUPCE SKETCH /

BURNS HOUSE 18404 GREYSTONE ROAD WHITEHALL, MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY

(NOT DRAWN TO SCALE)





BA 2740 18404 GRAYSTONE RD BALTIMONE COUNTY TRACERIES 5/00 MD SHPO NORTHERN ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

F9



BA 2740 18404 GRAYSTONE RD BALTIMORE COUNTY TRACERIES 5/00 MD SHPO EASTERN ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST



BA 2740 18404 GRAYSTONE RD BALTIMORE COUNTY TRACERIES 5/00 MD SHPO ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH SOUTHERN 3 of 9



BA 2740 18404 GRAYSTONE RP BALTIMORE COUNTY TRACERIES 5/00 MD SHPO WESTERN ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST



BA 2740
18404 GRAYSTONE RO
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES
5/00
MO SHPO

BASEMENT, FAMILY ROOM, FIRE PLACE, LOOKING WEST

of9



BA 2740 18404 GRAYSTONE RD BALTIMORE COUNTY TRACERIES 5/00 MD SHPO FIRST FLOOR, HALL AND STAIRS, LOOKING SOUTHWEST



BA 2740 18404 GRAYSTONE RD BALTIMORE COUNTY TRACERIES 5/00 MD SHPO ATTIC RAFTERS, SOME ORIGINAL



BA2740 18404 FRAYSTONE RD BALTIMORE COUNTY TRACERIES 5/00 MD SHPO BASEMENT

8 of 9



BA 2740 18404 GRAYSTONE RO BALTIMORE COUNTY TRACERIES 5/00

MO SHPO

NORTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTHWEST, BANK
BARN FOUNDATION 90F9